

**A NEW PARASIMULIUM AND FURTHER RECORDS
FOR THE TYPE SPECIES (DIPTERA: SIMULIIDAE)**By ALAN STONE¹

The genus *Parasimulium* Malloch has, until recently, been known from a single male only. Recently more specimens of the type-species, *P. furcatum* Malloch, have been brought to light and a single, headless male of a second species has been found. It is unfortunate that the head of the type of the new species is missing, since some of the most interesting features of the genus lie in the head. However, I am describing the species in spite of its mutilation because of the great interest the genus has aroused among simuliidologists. I hope this note will stimulate further search for the females and immature stages so that the correct position of the genus within the family can be established.

***Parasimulium melanderi*, n. sp.**

Almost black species, the wings somewhat milky white. Head missing. Scutum brownish black, subshining, with appressed brown hair. Setae on thorax dark, those on pronotum long and curved, on propleuron shorter and straighter, a proclinate group anterior to scutellum, and an irregular row of long curved ones on margin of scutellum. Rest of thorax bare. Halter dark. Wing 2.2 mm. long. Costa, subcosta, and radius yellowish brown, the other veins very weak and pale. Venation as in Fig. 1. Stem vein with long dark setae. All strong veins with rather long, slender hairs, particularly dorsally. No trace of basal cell; submedian fork scarcely indicated. Legs nearly black, with concolorous hair. Femora and tibiae somewhat flattened. First hind tarsomere about four times as long as wide, scarcely narrowed at ends. Ratio of hind tarsomeres 1 to 3 as 9:4:2. Abdomen dark, the basal fringe very long, dark brown. Terminalia with ventral plate as figured (Figs. 3, 4); paramere as figured (Fig. 2) the distimere slightly longer than basimere, flat, rounded distally, with no tooth.

Holotype: Male, Nooksack River, Mt. Baker, Washington, 11 Aug. 1925, A. L. Melander (U. S. National Museum).

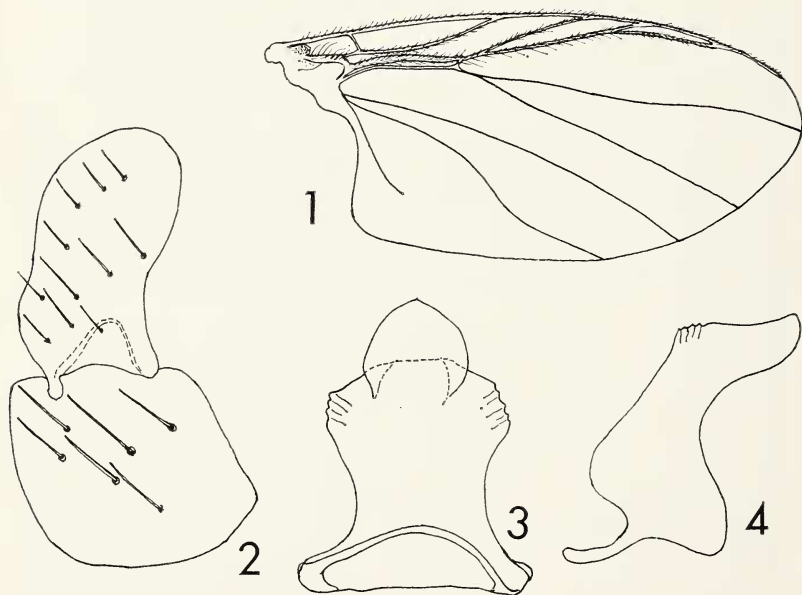
This species can be readily distinguished from *furcatum* by its entirely dark colors in contrast to *furcatum* with yellow basal abdominal segments and legs. As A. L. Melander has collected seven of the eight known specimens of *Parasimulium*, it is appropriate that this new species be named in his honor.

¹ Entomology Research Division, Agric. Res. Serv., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Parasimulium furcatum Malloch

A short note was published on the discovery of a second locality for this species (Stone, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 64: 174, 1962). Further search through the Melander collection revealed four more specimens, bringing the total number to seven. All were males and nothing that could possibly be the female of this species was discovered. The collection data for the entire series are as follows, all but the holotype having been collected by Melander, and each locality (except Viento) represented by one specimen only.

California: Bair's Ranch, Redwood Creek, Humboldt Co., H. S. Barber (holotype). Bolling Park, 19 June 1935: This locality is not certain but is probably Bolling Grove in the Humboldt Redwoods area, Humboldt County. *Oregon*: Eagle Creek, Hood River County, 15 June 1925: According to Mrs. Melander this specimen came from Eagle Creek Park near Bonneville and not from the Eagle Creek east of Oregon City in Clackamas County. Corvallis, Benton County, 21 June 1925. Benson Park, Multnomah County, 24 June 1935: Southwest of Bonneville, Viento, Hood River County, 1 July 1917.



Figs. 1-4, *Parasimulium melanderi*, n. sp. 1, Wing. 2, Paramere, ventral view. 3, Ventral plate, ventral view. 4, ventral plate, lateral view.

It is of interest to note that four of the specimens were collected along the north border of Oregon in three different years and that all of the known collecting dates are between June 15 and July 1. These dates contrast with the August 11 date for *P. melanderi*.

Parasimulium melanderi does possess certain characters in common with the type species not particularly noted in previous descriptions of the genus, as follows: The meso- and metapleuron entirely without hairs or scales; no basal cell in the wing; submedian fork very indistinct or absent; no spine at tip of distimere. I hope that an additional characteristic is not that females and immatures are immune to capture by man.

A NEW PANAMANIAN STINK BUG (HETEROPTERA; PENTATOMIDAE, DISCOCEPHALINAE)

By HERBERT RUCKES¹

In the course of field work conducted during 1962 in Panama and Costa Rica numerous interesting Heteroptera were captured. Among these was an outstanding pentatomid procured in the highlands of the state of Chiriqui, Panama. Unfortunately only a single female specimen was taken, but that one is so distinctive that it merits a new generic and specific name. It was collected while sweeping herbaceous vegetation on a previously burned-over jungle area, and at the time no notes were made concerning its food preferences.

Selenochilus, gen. n.

Closely related to *Oncodochilus* Fieber, subgenus *Oncoechilus* Breddin.

Ovate, depressed above, moderately convex beneath. Head and anterior two-thirds of pronotum declivous.

Head longer than wide between the eyes; lateral margins without an anteocular spinous process, the region there merely

¹ Research Associate, Department of Entomology, the American Museum of Natural History, and Professor Emeritus, the City University of New York. This study was supported in part by National Science Foundation grant G-9830.